

Art Year 10 Unit 1 Overview: Portraits Mood and Emotion. Deadline: 15.10.18

You will

- Further develop skill with tonal observational drawing.
- Further develop skill with using paint.
- Explore how artists use a variety of different ideas, techniques and effects to create mood and emotion in a portrait.

<p>Lesson Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to GCSE Assessment Objectives 1 & 3. Focus on the language and key words used. • Observe features of the face, using a range of tones to record patterns of light and shadow. • Experiment with taking photos of faces, using strong contrasting light and shadow, expressions, angle of the head and cropping to create mood and emotion. • Enlarge self-portrait photo, using grid method of enlargement to A2. • Observe and draw shape, detail and proportions of self-portrait. Observe patterns of light and shadow, use a range of tones and highlights, to create 3-D form. • Analyse techniques used by Van Gogh with paint. Use annotation to record analysis. • Enlarge self-portrait photo; demonstrating strong contrasting light and shadow; using grid method of enlargement. Develop skill with painting, using techniques influenced by Van Gogh to produce a portrait showing mood and emotion. • Analyse work of Frank Auerbach, focusing on the context and how techniques used with charcoal create dramatic mood and emotion. Use annotation to record analysis. • Observe a portrait with strong contrasting light and shadow and Experiment with using charcoal and rubber technique influenced by Frank Auerbach's work. 	<p>Key Words and terminology from GCSE specification- pupils will write definitions for these in their sketchbooks:</p> <p>Investigations Annotation Moderate Minimal Exceptional Consistent Critical understanding Refine Rigorously source</p> <p>Subject key words:</p> <p>Context - The ideas or reasons behind a piece of artwork. Posture – The position of the body, or parts of the body Composition - The use of space and position of objects in a piece of work Proportion-The size of part of something in relation to the rest. Tonal/tone-the light and darkness of an object. A range of tones can be used to record patterns of light and shadow. Contrast – opposites e.g. light/dark Expressionism-a style of painting in which the artist is expressing the inner world of emotion. Emotion-strong feeling in relation to mood, can be seen as an expression on a face. Subtle - small or precise differences or changes to something. Directional lines/brush marks – lines/brush marks used in the direction of the shape or form of an object to make it look 3-dimensional.</p>
<p>Suggested reading or support available</p> <p>Websites: Human rights- www.amnesty.org.uk</p> <p>Expressionism: -www.theartstory.org/movement-expressionism.htm -Encyclopaedia Britannica</p>	<p>Cross curricular</p> <p>SMSC- Consider how artists can use artwork to give a visual message about world/current/personal events or issues eg. Political events, war, illness/death, bullying, mental health, human rights.</p> <p>Numeracy- grid method of enlargement. Measuring proportions.</p> <p>Literacy- Use different forms of annotation for explanations, descriptions, evaluations, communicating ideas, problem solving, step-by-step processes in development of ideas, evaluations and to show critical understanding of artists work. Use a variety of techniques to record written annotations, such as, notes, extended writing, labelling, word frames/sentence starters, mind maps, annotated links to visual images, key word/terminology definitions, bullet points.</p>

--	--

